NEW YORK HERALD.

JARES CORDON BEANKTT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

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DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1852.

Summary of this Morning's News. The learned, classical and instructive historical Recture of Mr. Webster at Niblo's, last night, forms a particularly attractive feature of this morning's HERALD-attractive alike to the patriot. the scholar and the student. It is a highly finished and prefound analysis of the philesophy of ancient history and historians, turned in a masterly manmer, as so much matter of past experience, for the present and future teaching of this nation, and of all nations. To the scholar in history, and to the student in the morals of history, however, this address will afford the most delightful perusal. We commend it to all. How far it will contribute to advance the prospects of Mr. Webster for the Presidency, is a question which must be left for solution to the Historical Society.

The various preceedings in and near this city, yesterday, in commemoration of the birth-day of PATER PATRIE, are also given in our columns in fail-civic and military, old soldiers and young soldiers, official and unofficial. The HERALD of this morning is another of the most striking illustrations of what can be accomplished for two cents. by a proper combination of capital, tact, talent system, and enterprise, and a universal circulation

The news from Washington discloses a new movement on the democratic chess board Buchanan appears to be looking up. The free soilers will give them all plenty of trouble before the game is ever. It begins to be interesting, and there will be more sport in a month or two.

Among the numerous petitions presented to the United States Senate yesterday, was one purporting to be signed by seven hundred citizens of Pitteburg. in favor of Kossuth's doctrine. It is probable that the Long correspondence will have a tendency to clear the smoke and soot from the eyes of these worthy inhabitants of the great City of Farnaces, and cool their arder in the cause of the Magyar. The speeches made at the Congressional barque en Saturday evening, in Washington, were all strongly against the intervention principle.

The memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce, for the removal of the United States Mint to this city, was referred to the proper committee by the Senate, yesterday. It is hoped that Congress will soon take into serious consideration the numerous petitions from Virginia and elsewhere, relative to the establishment of a mint of some kind in this metropolis. Such a measure would effectually put a termination to the wholesale robbery of citizens from almost every State in the Union, upon their return with their earnings from California. Thousands of miners from the gold region arrive here with no other treasure than their dust, which they are compelled to dispose of at a great sacrifice, in order to procure immediate necossities. They are robbed and swindled by a class of sharpers who are always on the alert for them; and if they get off with one half what they landed with, they do well. The only way in which this grievous evil can be remedied, is to have a mint so situated that these returned miners can walk ashore, make their deposits, and receive the full value for their dust.

Many items of interest will be found in the despatch from our Albany correspondent. It appears that the Auditor has refused to pay for the work done and to be done under the contracts of the late Canal Beard. The hearing on the writ from the Supreme Court, in the case of Mr. Yates, was commenced at Fonda, yesterday, before Judge Cady. This is a very important matter, as it involves the conduct of the late Soard in awarding the contracts. and a great deal of interest is manifested in the re-

Two of the anti-renters who were engaged in tarring and feathering a deputy sheriff in Albany county, some time ago, were arrested and lodged in the Albany city prison on yesterday morning. Some hundred and fifty anti-renters attacked the officers. with gurs, nitchforks, &c , but the assailants were offeetually resisted. We are glad to see a determinution evinced to check the high-handed outreges perpetrated by these anti-renters, who have hitherto been countenanced, and in a measure shielded, by both classes of politicians, for the purpose of securing votes. It is high time that these desperate men were made to understand that there are such things as law and justice in this State.

But little was done in the Legislature yesterday. The Assorbly adjourned immediately: but the Senate, having rather more regard for business. remained in their seats till two c'elook. Mr. Beekman, who appears to have some exspicious netions concerning the management of Union College, procured the adoption of a resolution of Mr. Babcock is anxicus to have a ship cannot built around the falls of the Ft. Marie, in order to effect an uninterrupted passage between Laker Superior, Maron, &c. This is considered a feasible project, and, if careled out, would great ly add to the value of the products of the West. The medical practitioners have got a bill before the Legislature to compel druggists to attach a printed list of the ingredients of medicines offered for cale. This bill, if passed, would be a serious blow to Dr. Brandreth and other patent medicine venders. We hope an amendment will be added to the act, compalling all practitioners to write their prescriptions in plain English. The bill making it necessary that trials for libels shall cake place in the county where the same are began to raily their forces in a general inovement published, yesterday pasced the Hepate.

We rescived a package of the latest English papers by the New Haven train, after twelve o'clock He the interesting speeches of Lord John Russell the latter from the British califuet. These speeches counce, received to make a bold stroke for the Indicate the foreign policy of England-

this port by the Atlantic. She is now in her this stoth Senate for ratification. But Senator Tapeau,

see Ole Pull has played as the visits betwee liberty of furnishing a copy of said treaty to one Henry Ciny, in Warnington - and only to him.

The Anti-Slavery Party and the Presidency-The Obio Anti-Slavery Conven-

The anti-slavery party of the North are again proparing to take the field. For the edification of our readers, of all parties, and as a solemn warning to the wire-workers and scene-shifters of the two great political parties of the country, we publish in this morning's HERALD the proceedings, in extenso, of the recent State convention of the antislavery party of Ohio, held at Columbus on the 11th instant. This is the first State movement of the party in preparation for the national convention to be held at Pittsburg, in June.

Regarding this movement as only a prelimi nary step to the re-organization of the antislavery party throughout the Northern section of the United States, and looking for its full developement in the National Anti-Slavery Convention at Pittsburg, in June next, its probable influences and effects upon the Presidential canvass become a matter of grave and deliberate reflection. The idea that the anti-slavery party of the North was in process of absorption by the whig and democratic parties, and that no trouble was again to be apprehended from another Buffalo platform, thus promises to turn out a melancholy delusion. Whigs and democrats of the North have been flirting and coquetting with the various tag-rags and fag ends of abolition and free soil; but it will be to little purpose, unless some concessions are made to Northern negro philanthropy by the Philadelphia and Baltimore conventions. The Presidential elections of 1844 and 1848 were decided by the antislavery balance of power. This power may be rallied again, and again decide the issue. Nor is it to be presumed that a principle of fanaticism, which has eaten so deeply into the vitals of the North, can be cured by a poultice of the public plunder. The Fagitive Slave law is still denounced as an outrage, by the anti-slavery factions - the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia is still to them a grievous eve-sore-the South is suspected of an intense long ing for the island of Cuba; and the border troubles en the Rio Grande, in connection with the distracted and shackling condition of Mexico, are ominous of continued annexations to the area of slavery In fact, we have greater reason to fear the re-or ganization of the anti-slavery party, upon an extended and permanent scale, than we have cause to hope for its dissolution. It is founded upon section al issues as old as the Constitution; its hostility embraces the Constitution; its ultimate object openly declared by many of them, is simply the destruction of the Constitution and the Union. The revival of the anti-clavery agitation may therefore be expected to become a formidable element in the

Presidential campaign. The rise and progress of this Northern sympathy for Southern slaves, and malicious hatred of Southern slaveholders, is curious and interesting. It may be traced as far back as the last century, directly to the jealousy of the British East India Company against the West India Islands. To this cause may be attributed the beginning of the agitation of the abolition of slavery in those islands. Wilberforce became a very hero of philanthropy, and the horrors of black slavery caused even the starving paupers of England to shudder in their dens of straw. The thirteen colonies of North America were not afflicted with this dreadful conviction; for, before the revolution of 1776, slavery existed in them all, from Massachusetts to Georgia. But the movement in England in due season found its way across the Atlantic-With the meeting of the convention elected to draft the federal constitution, hostility to slavery developed itself, not only as a question of morality and religion, but as a political principle. The commercial advantages of a union with the South. however, obtained from the North certain well defined concessions in behalf of Southern slavery. The most remarkable of these concessions was that by which, at the demand of South Carolina and Georgia, the introduction of slaves from Africa was permitted till the year 1808. On the other hand the anti-slavery zeal of Mr. Jefferson, of Virginia, was equally remarkable. Through his efforts, the federal ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in all the Northwest territory, was adopted. After the adoption of the constitution, the Northern States. impressed with the wickedness of slavery, and find ing it unprofitable, gradually abolished it, after having been the most active importing agents in

From the establishment of the government under Washington, in 1789, till the acquisition of Florida. in 1819-'21, no general disturbance on account of the slavery question interrupted the harmony between the North and the South. The Louisiana question-the war with England, of 1812-the publie debt-the bank question, and the tariff question, sufficiently occupied the public mind, the agitators, and the politicians. But the question of admitting Missouri into the Union, excited, in 1820, the first deep, and deadly, and wide-spread hostility to Southern slavery, and to any further enlargement of its boundaries. The Missouri difficulty, after shaking the Union to its foundations, was at length compromised by the line of 36 30, and harmony was, for a season, restored. So little, for a time, was the South disturbed by fears of Northern abolitionists, that, in 1830, a State convention was held in Virginia, a principal feature of which was the discussion of the policy of providing for the gradual extinction of slavery in that State. But all move ments of this kind, in the South, were speedily suppressed by the malicious and impudent intermeddling of Northern abelition societies.

introducing it into the South.

In the year 1828 the first anti-slavery society was organized, and the Journal of Commerce was established as the first organ, at this point, of the Northern abolition movement, and of that society-the same journal which has since become the special mouth-piece of the Union Safety Com mittee. The seed had been sown broadcast in 1820 -the rank weeds of abolition sedition began again to spring up; and after the settlement of the tariff compromise of 1832-33, the slavery question again entered into national polities as a leading element of agitation. The British act of the emancipation of slavery in the West Indies, of 1831, gave a fresh impulse to the abolition movement here. headed by Arthur Tappan, Lleyd Garrison, and Co. Congress was flooded with abolition petitions for the abelition of slavery in the District of Columbia A counter-agitation in the House of Representatives resulted in the suspension of the 21st rule, under which abolition petitions had been admitted-then followed the agitation headed by John Quincy Asiams, for the restoration of the right of petition ; and the fieres and protracted wrangling on this subject, between him and Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, marks an interesting epoch in the history of the slavery question. In the end, the rule was restored; for the exclusion of abolition potitions had only operated to he flame the fanation of the North, and to extend their influence, by giving them a plausible protext of hostin'ty to the institutions of the South.

But with the ac lievament of the independence of Texas in 1896, the anti-slavery societies of the North were quick to discover a new element for the most active, earnest, and realors co operation against the extension of a lavery. They accordingly against the expected schem's of annexation. Hirney Several interesting items from Texas, Mexico, was put up as their candidate, in 1840, but received &c., will be found to our telegraphic columns. only seven thousand votes. The danger, however, was not so imminent-a while administration was elected, and that party steed out in a body against last night. They enable us to lay before the pub- the hausrds of a war with Mexico, and the extension of clavery Eut Mr. Tyler having been read out and Lord Palmonton, relative to the retirement of | et she whig cardreb, and being free to take his own The next news from Europe will be brought to percented for the concerted for the annexation of Texas, and sent it of Ohio- s brother of Arthur Tappan-took the

sult was exactly what he desired. The indignation of the press, of all parties, at the impudence of John Tyler, in attempting to steal Texas into the Union for his own personal advancement, rebounded upon the Senate. The treaty fell through-John Tyler fell through ; but from that time to its consummation, the annexation of Texas became the leading

question of the day. The election of Mr. Polk turned upon this ques. tien; but singularly enough, he was elected by the abolition vote of New York cast for Birney, in direct opposition to the measure. At the eleventh hour Mr. Clay defeated himself by his Alabama letter, virtually endersing the project of annexation. It lest him the vote of New York-it cost him the election. Texas was appexed, and with it the war with Mexico. The stupendous and comprehensive results of that magnificent measure of national policy are still in progress of developement. They have shaken the Union to its centre; but the discovery of gold in California is destined, in ten years, to advance the growth, power, and prosperity of the United States to an extent which would otherwise require the tedious work of half a century.

But following up the progress of the abolitionists in 1840 the whole vote for Birney scarcely exceeded seven thousand; in 1844 it rose to sixty thousand: and in 1848, the free soil ticket of Van Buren and Adams ran up to an aggregate of three hundred thousand votes. The compromise measures of 1850 temporarily broke up or disorganized all the political parties of the country. They are now in process of reorganization, on their old platforms-not only the two great national parties, but the antislavery or free soil party of the North. They have ret the Fugitive Slave law, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the defeat of the project for the acquisition of Cuba, as political capital to work upon. What can they do! What course will they take? How will it affect the gene-

ral result? These are important questions. We have shown that the anti-slavery sentiment in the United States is as old as the government; that it has "grown with its growth, and strengthened with its strength;" that it has decided, already, two Presidential elections - that of 1844, in favor of the democracy, and that of 1848, in favor of the whige ;- and it is manifest, from those results, that this outside party can at least command the balance of power in New York, in Ohio, and also in Pennsylvania, and other Northern and Western States, in a close election. It is not to be supposed that a party based upon hostility to Southern slavery, and having for its object the dissolution of this Union. is suppressed, or can be, with one defeat, or a dozen defeats, of its schemes. This anti-slavery movement in Ohio may well be regarded, therefore, as one of the highest importance, in connection with the

November election. Much will depend upon the policy which may be adopted by the whigs at Philadelphia, and the democrats at their Baltimore convention, in reference to slavery, intervention, and the Cuba question. The democrats appear to be sanguine of success, from the results of the elections of the last year. But they are no standard for a correct judgment. The State elections of 1839 were rather democratic than otherwise; but Harrison swept the country like an avalanche, in 1840. It was so in 1847-48. In fact, from all the indications around us, there is reason to anticipate a close contest in the coming struggle for the spoils (fifty millions a year) - sufficiently close to enable the anti-slavery party to decide the issue one way or the other, as in '44 and '48. This thing of intervention, itself, may yet prove a formidable question. The peace of Europe is still uncertain; and a state of war on the Continent would immediately rally, perhaps 100,000 votes in the North and West, on the side of active

intervention. Now, let the politicians, the scene shifters, and the wire workers, of both the great political parties, tell us how they are to conciliate the South and the abolitionists at the same time? The anti slavery ticket decided the elections of '44 and '48. Let the whigs or the democrats tell us how that ticket can be prevented from settling the question in 1852! Let them study the platform of this Ohio antislavery convention; let them look to the past-to the strength of the abolition societies-to the open questions of agitation-to the new ones likely to come up-to the abolition movements in conjunction with Kossuth, Kinkel, and intervention, and then answer if the game of the Presidency is not in the hands of the anti-slavery party of the North ! Let them answer, if they can. How will the South act

BARNUM A'D TEETOTALISM IN CONNECTICUT .-We perceive that the magnificent Barnum is stumping Connecticut in a political campaign against both whigs and democrats, standing firmly and firing vociferously from the platform of tectotalism, out and out. Barnum is becoming ambitious in his old age, and wants now, it is said, to go to Congress as a Senator, or to run for the highest office in the State of Connecticut, on the testotal platform ; and in order to accomplish either, he makes prodigious onslaughts against both the old parties, and goes the whole figure for the Maine Liquor

law-thirty gallons and all. The election in Connectiout takes place in a few months, and the campaign, up to that time, now undertaken under the leadership of Barnum, will undoubtedly present some amusing features. In the meantime, we would respectfully ask the great apostle of tectotalism to take some notice of the claim which we have put in for the thousand dollars reward that he offered to any one who could show, by reasonable proof, that he received, in any shape, rent for letting out grog shops under his museum. There are a great many poor and indigent recople about town, to whom charity, to the extent of a thousand dellars, would be invaluable at this season of the year.

THE ARTEC DWARFS-THE AMERICA HONORA-BLE -- Of the five journals among our cotemporaries who made the false charges against us in relation to the Artee dwarfs, two only, as yet, have made the amende honorable; and these two, we must confess, rather surprised us with the promptness of their justice and impartiality. We allude to the Evening Mirror and the Daily Express, both of which have very honorably withdrawn the charges that were falsely put forward by the Aztee heazer. Three of our other cotemporaries, who claim a prodigious stock of moral principle, have as yet been silent. We allude to the Tribune, Journal of Commerce, and Evening Post. We make, therefore, a second call on these journals to look into this little matter, but still big enough to " tell the truth about and shame the devil." We will give them another day's grace to redeem the character of manifects and truth. Apropos-Will the Mirror please to specify the libels we have uttered against it-for we have no recollection of any-and allow us to make the amende honorable?

LENT.-Archbishop Hughes has published an official builetin regulating the meals of pious Catholies during the forty days of Lent. On cortain days one meal is only allowed, with a small supper. Beef and mutton are also forbidden. On other days, feb and fleak are probiblied at the same meal. Eggs, butter and choose are allowed, according to quantity. Nothing is said by the Archbishop of rure, brandy, or tiquor of any kind-There plous regulations look queer In the nineteenth century. They are only suitable for the ago of Peter the Piermit. Many a poor creature in New York is compelled to abstala from Seah for twice firly days, simply because he caunot buy The Maine liquor law is a sort of a Protestant Lenf, forbidding drams forever and a day.

A Dorgan ron Hanny Pismen .- We have received from a gentleman in Washington, a dollar in gold, to be handed over to Henry Fisher, the writer of the letter which supeared in our column." of the anti-mavery organs of this city and there | a few days ago. Call and get fi.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Military and Civic Display in New York.

Splendid Illumination of the Hotel de Ville. &c., &c., &c.

The one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the birth-day of the great and immortal George Washington - the grand gala day to which every American looks forward with patriotic pride and indescribable interest; was celebrated Jesterday with uncommon festivity, by all our citizens. The rain, which fell in torrents on dun day night gave but little hope of faverable weather for the patrictic demonstration; and even yesterday morring the clouds and a slight fog forboded no cheerful day Towards noon, however, the heavens suddenly began to clear up—the thick clouds gradually dispersed, and soen the gorgeous luminary of day shone forth with meridian effulgence, causing all nature to rejoice, and gave brilliancy to the festivities.

By order of Major General Bandford, the national standard was displayed on the old flagstaff on the Battery, from sunrise until sunset. A national salute was fired at noon from the Battery, by the Veteran Corps, under the command of Captain Rayner, and another from Hamilton equare, by a detachment of the Fourth Regiment of Light Artillery, under the direction of Colonel

Yates.

The untional and city standards were also displayed from the City Hall, while, all day long, numerous banners were reen floating in the breeze from all the principal buildings of the city, whether municipal, State or federal. Along the whole line of shipping that encircles both sides of our city, there was a magnificent display of fage, and the various ferry boats running to and from the city also presented a fire appearance, being beautifully decorated with the stars and the stripes.

THE REVIEW IN THE PARK. About half past eleven o'clock, the Mayor and the Common Council appeared in front of the City Hall, to review the civic and military bodies, as they marched

past in the following order:—
The Seventh Regiment of National Guards, under the command of Colonel Duryea. After having executed some of their military evolutions, with such precision and regularity that they commanded at once the praise and admiration of all the spectators, the regiment paid a marching salute to His Honor the Mayor, and then passed through the Park at the western gate.

passed through the Park at the western gate.

Then came the fine Continental companies belonging to the Second, Eighth and Eleventh regiments, and forming a battalion under the command of Captain Helme. They presented a fine appearance as they marched past in rank and file.

The Veterans of 1812 next passed in review, under the command of Captain Raynor. This venerable body, consisting of old zeidiers of the war of 1812, presented a remainable contrast to the young and robust men companies. The officers were in uniform, while the rest wore simply their civic dress. On their return from the Park, they paid a salute te the Braat office.

Herand office.

The Order of United Americans were next in succession, who paraded under General Henry Storms, as Grand Marshal of the day. With their splendid brass bards and numerous banners, they made a fine display. With the Order of United Americans the review terminated.

INTERESTING RELICS OF THE REVOLUTION. Among those who witnessed the procession were two remarkably old veterans-Mr. Henry Gibson, one of Washington's Life Guards, who has attained the remarkable age of one hundred and one years, and Mr. Azar Holden, about ninety years of age. Gibson, it seems, was born of Irish parents, on the voyage from Ireland to America, in 1751. He entered the line of the Continental army in the early part of the summer of 1775, by enlisting into the regiment of Colonel Henry Dearborn. He took part in all the service and actions in which that line was engaged, until the summer of 1780, when his term of service had expired. He then enlisted into the battalion of heroes, from then enlisted into the battalion of heroes, from which he was soon after transferred to the Life Gusrds of the Commander-in-Chiet. With him he remained till the end of the war, and reserved his final discharge at Mount Vermon. He has been residing in Orarge county, for nearly fifty years, from whence he was brought to the city by Meers. Cannon & Kemp. He has always enjoyed an honorable character, but is very poor, having no support for himself and grand children except his yearty pusion of \$90, which is totally inadequate. He is recibe, but seems to enjoy tolerably good health for his sag. The above named gentleman also brought a flag, which was displayed from the balcony of the City Hall. It is said to have been taken from Weshington's headquarters, Nowburg, and appears to have been perfectly riddled with builets. Gibson also witnessed the execution of Cladius Smith, who was a terror to the whole surrounding country. He was at the surreader of Bur goyne, Cornwallia, and the battles of Monmounth and Brandywine. Holden was born 1762, in the surrender of Burgoyne, Cornwallis and the battles of Monmouth and Brandywine. Holden was born 1782, in New Begland, about twenty miles from Boston, and pro-ferses to have heard the first shot that killed eight men feeses to have heard the first shot that killed eight men at the battle of Lexington. He was at the battles of Mormouth and Yorktown. He has lived in this city for seventy five years, and enjoys good health and strength —an instance of which is found in the fact that he walked from Twenty-fith street to the City Hall, being a distance of three miles.

The conseurse of people in the Park and in the streets through which the procession possed, was immense. The roots, the balconies, the windows and the sidewalks, were crowded with human beings, who evidently took a most lively interest in the proceedings.

most lively interest in the proceedings.

The Seventh Regiment of National Guards, under Captain Duryea, after leaving the Park, marched to the Battery, and from thence were conveyed to Governor's Island. They were received at the wharf by the officers of the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, and were then re-viewed by Capt. Gardner, of the same regiment; after which, they proceeded to Castle William, where a sa-lute was fired in honor of the day. From this, they went to the fort, where they remained for some time to par-take of a collation. At two o'clock they re-assembled at the dock, and were conveyed to the city. THE UNITED CROER OF AMERICANS' CELEBRATION

AT METROPOLITAN HALL. The United Order of Americans calebrated the anniversary of Washington's birth-day, yesterday, at Metropolitan Hall. The entrance was lined by a detachment of the Continental Guards. The sight afforded by the assembly was grand and imposing, the hall being crammed from the floor to the roof; and the major part of the audience being ladies, it presented a brilliant appearance. The roof of the hall was crossed from the corners by four national flags; and hanging suspended from the centre was a handsome blue flaz, portraying a white eagle. The galleries were hung with flags, and were otherwise descrated with great taste. On a raised dies were seated four young ladies, dressed in symbolical costume-representing Liberty, Justice, Mercy and Pienty; and thirteen boys, in appropriate costume waved banners inscribed with the names of the differwaved banners inscribed with the names of the different States. In the vicinity and around the room were hung paintings of the hero and patriot Washington. The chair was occupied by Mr. Wise; and, among the distingues on the platform, we observed Renoralis Ev. W. Campbell, and D. E. Wheeler General Storms, G. M.; Captains Carland, Hagadorn, Moody, and Dr. Traphagon, of the American Rithe, the Revs A. E. Campbell, R. G. Van Peit, Alessre, Geo. Watts, of Newark, New Jersey, J. R. Whiting, &c. The orders and divisions of the chapters and the chancery occupied seats on the ground floor, and the American Ritles, attired in full uniform, the front ranges, the audience also occupying the area and the galleries. Willist braze band performed several popular airs, which added to the charming effect produced by so large a number of ladies, and the splemor of the military costumes.

tunes.

A prayer baving been made by the Rev. Geo. Waters, and notes of apolegy for non-attendance having been The Hon, W. W. Campung, then came forward, and The Hop, W. W. Campenia, then came forward, and was received with great cheering. He said that they had turned aside from their laborate pay a tribute to him who formed the great republic of modern times. The years that had elapsed since Washington's birth, had been the scenes of the greatest changes which the governments of the world had known. He described the saily estilement of America, and alluded to the Methodite who had done to much for the religion of the Western world; and also to the early periods in the history of the States. Washington was born in the same year that the last chaiter was granted. He next alluded to the influence of the European powers on America at that time. The great question of suprement was then to be decided in this country. He referred to the cause of the Revolutionary war, and remarked that in 1783—twenty years after French dominion—that the flag of England went down south of the St. Lawrence, and the United States took reak among the nations of the world. (Loud eners.) It was not, however, till 1789, that the glorious constitution of this country was framed. Covernments was resulted ever the result of chances individual energy the results of chances individual energy the results of chances individual energy. constitution of this country was framed. Covernments were not the result of chance; individuals must be trained up for a free government. Our fathers paid a dear price for their freedom. All the power and experience of this metion was brought out at the commencement of the war. The men were trained up for their work. The people were not pressed by want, or by the fear of losing by an ultra conservation. They were all well and religiously educated, and knew their right to freedom. The reference to the assistance of Divine Providence was not in the original duraft of the Beduration of Independence framed by Jefferson, but was inserted by the authority of Congress. It was believed that, the Gromwell, he who prayed the test came fight the best. Who could overcome such uses a those Malean must be trained up for freedom as well as individuals. In all ages no people had ever been note to pies at once from despotism to freedom so as to be able to maintain a permanent position. Our traduition confirmed this fact. Reviewing the present condition of France re asked, how could we be expected to put faith in a deepotism which was sampled to the faith of the English government were to be destroyed, the wealth of London would be positied. A civil war in England would leave its traces for a century, and force would have to be used as a cure. In France, men had been afraid of the rule of a wild democracy and therefore they went from one extrems to the other. The religion as well as included to the admirable constitution we enjoy, and said that it was wing to want of proper training that other ere not the result of chance; individuals must be trained The relation was that the French people had so practical experience in the workings of a republican government. He alluded to the admirable constitution we enjoy, and said that it was weing to want of proper training that other nations were incompate or forming a republic. He read extracts from 'the writings of John Quincy Adams upon

the constitution of United States, who had said that "Washington's adaptation or vocation was not fifted for a throne; he had decombants to succeed him." Washington's Ferewell Address was intended for the then present, and future generation; it presented the duties and responsibilities of every individual citizen, and incucated the necessity of union, and the absence of party spirit. He (the caster) considered the foundation of republican government to be morality and reliation, (Cheere.) Washington had dec ared that, as public opinion was to give force to the government it was necessary that it should be enlightened. Provision was now made for the education of every American child. It was necessary that it should be enlightened. Provision was now made for the education of every American child. It was necessary that it should be enlightened. Provision was now made for the education of every American child. It was necessary that it should be educated and that, too, "without monay and without price" What a disastrous thing it was to throw in a mass of unclusted power? Man might be educated, and yet be the rlave of dependence An American clitican, in putting his vote into the ballot box, performed a high and important daty. Should not a man be educated to be enabled to judge rightly in all political and ecotal matter? It had truly been ead, that "fools ruch in where are is fear to tread." Eternal vigilance was the price of liberty. (Cheers.) It was the price that every man must pay in this country for being free. (Gheers) A citizen was bound to examine for himself, and to discharge the duties imposed upon him Weehington condemned foreign intervention. We were the trustees of the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity, and they must see that they did not peril it. We had shown a greatexample; and our career, politically and commercially, had been attended with rilliant ancers. (Cheers.) We had advanced, under the advice of Washington, with great success. If we were certain of obtaining a better course

their duty as citizens, and to posterity. (Loud and con-tinued obsering)

Henry Gibson, who was stated to be upwards of a cen-tury old, and a veteran of the Revolutionary war, was in troduced to the assembly by the chairman, amidst great applause, and a subscription for his benefit was instantly set on foot.

set on foot.

After the performance of one or two popular places by
the band, and by the professional engaged, a banediction
was pronounced by Mr. Waters, and the vast and delighted arsembly separated, the band striking up "Yankee
Doodle" as they retired.

APPEARANCE OF THE CITY HALL.

In front of the balcony of the City Hall was erected a colessal full length Portrait of the illustrious George Washington, and overhead were the words, painted in large white letters upon a dark ground-

BORN FEB. 22, 1732

On the right and left of the painting were the follow

Brandywire. | Saratega | Monmouth. | Yorktown. On the west side of the building were :-

White Plains. Lexington. Ticonderogs. On the east side were :-Trenton. : Camden. Bunker Hill.

-Name s which are pregnant with historical reminis cences of the imperishable glory and splendid achievements of the brave. In the evening the City Hall prements of the brave. In the evening the City Hall pre-sented a most magnificent and brilliant appearance. Every window on every side of the building was illumi-nated, as also the portrait of Washington, and the names of the buttles already enumerated. From the summit of the building rockets of various kinds were sent up at intervals, to the great delight and amusement of the thousands who had assembled to witness the spectacle.

THE FIREWORKS AT THE CITY HALL.

The exhibition opened about eight o'clock, with a lyre in white fires, in a pyramid of Roman candles, which shot up into the air a great number of green, red, blue, yellow and violet stars. This was followed by the Star of America, which was a five pointed star, formed in jets of fire, with revolving roses in each point. The last, and crowning piece, was a Goddess of Liberty in outlines of fire. Every fold in the dress and every feature was shown with remarkable accuracy. In one hand she held a cap of Liberty, while the other rested on a shield, in red, white and blue fires. In an arc overhead was shown in diamond lace-work the name of the immortal Washington, and on the pedeatal was the word liberty. On either side there were revolving wheels of various colored fires, and when the whole was burning, there was a sheet of fire of about rixty feet in length and about the same in height, producing a unique and beautiful effect. The artists, Messrs. J. G. & J. Edge, iconducted the fireworks.

A splendid band of music was engaged, which performed national airs during the sevaning. The whole was a grand demonstration, worthy of the memory of him who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. of America, which was a five pointed star, formed in jets

THE VETERANS' BALL AT TAMMANY HALL.

The Veterans of 1812 (in connotion with the Tammany Society) finished their day's exercises and enjoyments by a ball, which was announced to take place at eight o'clock; but it was nine before the corps, to the number of about fifty, accompanied by the sound of the fife and drum-the legitimate martial music-entered the room For some time afterwards the attendance was rather

thin; but as the evening advanced, the number there was not, at any time, a press or crowd. The committee of arrangements consisted of Messrs. E. F. Purdy, A. H. Michle, and Thos. Dunlap, of the Tammany Society, and Adjutant A. Daly. Capt. H. Raymond, Lieut. Wm. Teylor, and Wm. B. Griffith, of the Veteran Corps. Upon the lattic, all appeared to rest, and some of them displayed an activity. of the moor, and contributing to the comfort of the visiters that would have been no discredit to the younger gentlemen. Among the guests we observed some of all sges and sizes, almost realizing the picture of the seven ages of man—some of the votaries of Terprichore being little more than infants. Nor was it in this respect alone "a mixed company"—the bail dresses being interspersed with some homely and many travel-stained ones.

ones.

There was no decoration whatever in the room, except the barner of the corps, which floated from the or-Chestra.

Dodsworth's quadrille band was in attendance, and the

Dedworth's quadrille bend was in attendance, and the programme contained some twenty fine dances. The railroad quadrille met with much approbation, as the noise of a train was on aiminably imitated that persons of a nervous temperament might have indulged the idea that they were really about to be run down. Most of the members of the corps appeared in good health and spirits, and withdrawing from the manes of the dance, collected in little octeries, and chatted over their mutual reminiscences. Ex. Governor Marcy was conspicuous, as the centre of a group in which good humor and merriment appeared to reign. All, in fact, enjoyed themselves in their own way, and it was nearly case o'cleck when they retired to supper in the rooms below. The charge for this was independent of the admission, each paying for what they pleased to order—an errangement which, making each party independent, always detracts from the harmony and convivantly of a party. This appeared to be the case in a high degree last night. As they concluded their supper, many returned to the room. The programme not being more than half exhausted, they probably did not consider "the remail hears" worth counting; but as they were precious to cur reporter, he was obliged to leave them, while some were still "tripping" as mercily as ever. The students of St. John's Cellege, at Fordham, celebrated the day in a becoming manuar. The students of St. John's College, at Fordham, cele-brated the day in a becoming manner.

The Day in Other Cities.

BROOKLYN.

The celebration of this anniversary was not characterized by any independent demonstration in this city. although several military companies and delegations from the different chapters of the United American Association mustered, in the morning, at their respective headquarters, and proceeded to New York to participate in its observance there. The military companies that paraded were the Washington Life Guards Captain Sharp; Floren Light Guard, Captain Ciark; and Putnam Centinentals, Captain Morgan. The O. U. A.'s formed on Court street, at time A. Bi., in the following order, preceded by Captain Morgan's Continentals as an essort, the whole under the direction of Robert J. Luckey, Marchal:—Warren Chapter, No. 3; Marion Chapter, No. 21; Lexington Chapter, No. 17; Plymouth Chapter, No. 20; Magna Chatta Chapter, No. 3; and tFort Greene Chapter, No. 54. This body formed the third division in the procession in New York. At noon, a national salute was cassion in New York. in its observance there. The military companies that No. 64. This sody formed the third division in the pro-cassion in New York. At noon, a national salute was fired from the Kavy Yard; and during the day the Stat-and city flags flaunted from the city Hail, and the sta-spangled banner was displayed from various other build-ings throughout the city, the shipping in the rive illustrations.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON.
Washington, Feb. 25, 1852.
The government offices are all closed, and the day is very generally observed. BALTIMORE.

The Maryland Institute is densely throughed to night to hear the address of the Hon. Alexander Stephens, in commemoration of Washington's birth day.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILAD bells, the parade of two or three volumber companies through the muddy except, and a democratic dinner at Douglars's hotel. Our economical sity government avoid dealing in such expensive luxuries as fireworks.

ALBANY, Athany, Feb. 23, 1882.
The antiversary of Washington's blitte day was approximately propriately colorated. A procession was formed, con-cisting of reveral military companies and firemen, who peraded through the streets, and then proceeded to the Capitol, where an orniton was read, and other exercises encued. The weather was delightful, and the day passed council. The weather was designed as a control off quite charmingly.

A military ball concluded the celebration. The Commander-in this and staff and a large number of the Legislature, will attend, on invitation.

Marine Affairs. THE STRAMSHIP FLORING ATTIVED about midnight from Savannah, Ga We are indebted to her officers for popers in advance of the mails.

#3 Bishop Donne, of New Jersey, has published pious but flery pamphlet, defending his proceed ings about a college and a female seminary, against the charges made against him by three other bishops. A convention is to meet at Barlington, on the 17th March, to discuss these points. ARPIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PHILADELPHIA -The steamhip Philadelphia. Captain John McGowan, arrived yea-

terdsy from New Orleans via Havana 17th instant. Nothing of importance had occurred at Havana sub-

sequest to the departure of the Georgia. Mr. Christopher Ament, aged twenty years, of Nash ville, Tenn., died of Chagres fever, on board the Phila delphia, while lying in the port of Havana.

The following is the Philadelphia's specie list J. H. Brower & Co... 3 tms. G S. Robbins & Son. 16 brs. Berbee & Co...... 20 " Grossman, Bros..... 1 " We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. E. U. Mitchell, Purser of the steamer, for the above.

Gen. Jackson and the Commercial Centre. When the far seeing statesman caused our splendid custom house to be erected, at a cost of \$2,000,000, and to be located to suit the merchants, to facilitate the rapid transaction of businese, and to premote the general commerce of the city, he was beest by speculating politicians to locate it in remote places, for the special tenefic of the people. The cid here replied—Gendleman, Igo for the whole people. I do not comprehend your local interests, nor can I regard the various and conflicting municipalities. I have locked over your great rivers, and the beautiful blands and shores that claster round your splendid bay, and I have determined to establish a commercial senter that shall last till the great emporium shall swell the circle ten or twelve miles in all directions, where in a billions are destined to inhabit and pass away in succession for ages to come. Now, the permanent centre bring fixed by the laws of nature and by order of General Jackson, it only remains for as to improve every facility if r scoess to the centre by land and by water. In addition to relivously, and diverting part of the stages to pass led streets. Church street must be extended for down; and if the contiguous property will not hear the cost, tax part on the city at large. P. rapid transaction of business, and to premote the gene-

Police Intelligence. IN THE MATIER OF MAGARETTA LOHRENS-CONCLU-SION OF THE EVIDENCE-MARGARETTA HELD TO

Folice I atelligence.

IN THE MATIER OF MAGARETTA LOHRENS—CONCLUSION OF THE EVIDENCE—MARGARETTA HELD TO ANSWER THE CHARGE OF MURDER.

Befor Justice Oxborn.

In secondance with the request of Gevernor Hunt, in the matter of certain confessions and disclosures brought to light since the conviction of Otto Grunnig, said to have been made by Margaretta Lohrens, the mistress of Grunnig, the magistrate and Mr. Blunt, the District Attorney, have had the whole fasts investigated, which has resulted in exhibiting developements whereby Margaretta Lohrens is shown to be unquestionably implicated in piscing the poison in the house of Grunnig which caused the death of Victorine, the wife of Grunnig who new stands convicted and under sentence of deat for the murder.

The magistrate, on the testimony produced, which cleated yesterday, de cided that sufficient has been show to warrant the detention of Margaretta to answer the charge of murder, in causing the death of Victorine, the wife of Grunnig.

The following is the conclusion of the evidence, a taken before the magistrate:—

Maria Beck, sworn—Bays, in continuation of her produced, what the dest of the widence has been not know how Grunn treated his wife, as she was not at Grunnig's house during his wife's sichness; I have always heard Grunnigham with the first the magnetic sichness; I have always heard Grunnigham with the first part of the with her; it was to mys that Grunzig thus good terms of his wife was reard Grunnig speak in good terms of his wife was hard rand Grunnig speak in good terms of his wife; we note has reard Grunnig speak in good terms of his wife were has reard Grunnig speak in good terms of his wife in the said at the house of without his wife; we note has reard Grunnig speak of Victorine; she would a that Victorine was bad, and that she should or would like poison them both, meaning Grunnig and Margaretta Lohren never saw Victorine, the wife of Grunnig; she has he Margaretta speak against Victorine, Grunnig she has he Margaretta speak against Victorine,

tinued so much longer she would poison that had wor, and further, Margaretts said that if Viotorina did no away she would have Gruezig taken up; deponent; her that Victorine was the first wife, and had the right because he was her husband. Margaretta rid that she would show her (Victorine) who had the best); she would do semething; stamped her foot on the in a very spiteful manner and exclaimed, none—none, shall have him; dept also heard Margaretta say that she would give heptorine) something that would make her swell up sathey would see what it was that had been give. Deponent went to Gruezig's house in Fourth streed when there saw Gruezig's house in Fourth streed hould have him but hereelf; it was in the mof May lest that I heard Margaretta declare sheld police Victorine; Margaretta lived with me in the house when she mide all these statements to me.

Mary Stankel sworm—Says she resides at No. 460m street; that after the trial of Otto Gronzig, Masta Lohrens came to live with witness, and remained a treated and taken to prizon; that witness haen heard Margaretta say that Gruezig was innocenhe prisoning of his wife; that he should not be hund that if the Governor did not reprise or pardon lhe would go to the Governor, shortly before the timbic execution, and would confess that she dall; the would take it all on her own shoulders, and sauazig; the said that she would confess to having; she she would was Gruezig for her being hung; she she would was Gruezig.

Burchard Seekamp sworn—Says, that afterstat

Burchard Seekamp sworn—Says, that afterriat and sentence of Oito Grunzig, deponent callitheresidence of Margaretta Lohrens No. 40 Ekm stand saw Margaretta. Deponent asked her if sheight Grunzig would be let go, or be hung, the replinative would not be hung, the would take case of, or words to that effect; and forsher, deponent that, on or about the 5th or 6th instant, Mrs. Ticeding in Twenty-ninth street, who is a witness in face, sent for deponent to come to her nous; he sand Mrs. The stated to him that she was in granble; that she was rent for to go to the police courts. repord Seekamp sworn-Sare, that aftereis

confess, and would save Grunzig

sent for deponent to come to her nouse; he sand Mrs. The stated to him that she was in greathe; that she was reated to him that she was in greathe; that she was reat for to go to the police courte care of Margaretta Lobrens, and wanted depone go with her. Bhe further stated to deponent thargaretta had ecknowledged to her that she had pipolson in the sale and sugar in Gruozig's house.

The above documents were last evening for dothe Governor for his consideration, and the simpression is that a further respite will be grant the Executive.

A Difference between Two Newspaper Publisher difference of opinion appears to exist between ewapaper preprietors, Joseph A. Scoville, publish the Pick, and Butchings & Woodward. Jr., publish the Pick, and Butchings & Woodward. Jr. publish the Pick,

Dourt Catendar - This Day Surneme Count - General Term - Nos. 10,2, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 54, 1, 2, 35, 11.

The subscriber desires to lafe his The Subscriber desires to infe blackelens, that his interest in the late from of Rath Ray ceased on the eight int. as d that he is new of the Ray & Adams, No. 57 William street. JamES E. Refernary, 1828. Ray & Adams, No. 57 William street. JamES E. Refernary, 1829. Ray & Adams, Importere, Manufas and Johers of Heisley, No. 57 William street, Manufas and Johers of Heisley, No. 57 William street, manufas treet, will remove on the lat of May, to 5% the street from way. R. & A respectfully inform the public the purpose conducting the above named business on efficiency, and with such ample facilities, as will managely to the interest of desires and the trade in gene our class and with such ample facilities, as will managely to the interest of desires and the trade in gene our lane of color of the color of

Look at this .- Chas. Wood, 20badway, corner of Fallon street, how offers for sale, farms of ten acros or more, on Long Leland, beautiquated which will produce fine crops. His payments quired in installments, witche the ability of any fauthorisation. We advice all who wish a homestead, so call of mme clately.

National Lora France Life Assum So National Legisl Pater No effec, 7 Charges, eleky of Lendon, General Arrat's office, 7 Charges, Jeney, 68 h Pobroary, 18th. Chiffornia i Picta them on parties general deblorgia at one pot extra reclaim par action for college of in Sun Parico two per case, for focus to trace in Appar College desagn action at the land to the case that the focus of the Chargest Case Congress.

Hat-clogy.-We have been langated th the ourset may the the chain martined from a control benefity quasica, the lettery. When share it shally whether a head lors hand to share he called the same of a fa. If he has a lad head ! The do at some the man at the same out position being radioed to an artist, it enter cross have where a man and he man by having a relating the NON of No. 198 Follow stream, he will be ally one, pursue acceptant this gaudeman, more day the cross of the mass critical phreschesists that Mannay alesse high-bring stylenow ready.

Genin's Spring Style of Hats wenter duced on Saturday, the 14th inst. Sometimen ps c a hat, superior in style and quality, are invite caplen CENIN, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul;